

# The Enquirer.

Vol. 6.]

RICHMOND, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1809.

[No. 5.]

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS RITCHIE, OPPOSITE THE GLOBE TAVERN, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BELL-TAVERN.

THE exclusive management and superintendence of this House, has devolved upon the Subscriber, who, with Dr. Wm. Hoopes & Wilson Allen, are alone interested in it. No pains or expense has been spared to render this establishment one among the first upon the continent—and nothing, on the part of the subscriber, shall be wanting to support its reputation and deserve public patronage. There are 40 rooms in and attached to the tavern. The largest and most commodious Stable in the City, and every convenience necessary to render the House a good one. It has lately undergone considerable change, and thorough repair. The Subscriber has laid in an assortment of the best Liquors, and hopes, from his experience, to merit and meet with public support.

RICHARD C. WORTHAM.

May 12.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS,

TAKE LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, THAT THE

## EAGLE-TAVERN,

IN the City of Richmond, will hereafter be conducted under the immediate management of GEORGE TURNER, they having formed an engagement for this purpose. They entertain the most sanguine hopes that their unremitting exertions will entitle them to patronage and favor. Every comfort which necessity may require, or which taste may suggest, will be procured with avidity and pleasure. They are determined, if possible, to render the EAGLE, in every department of their business, agreeable to their guests, and a pleasant abode to the stranger. Their solicitude upon this score has induced them, at considerable expense, to make some important changes in the arrangement of the rooms. They feel a great share of confidence in assuring their friends that they will meet with every convenience and attention that a house of this character is calculated to afford. Their Bed-Rooms are furnished with an entire new set of beds and furniture, with a suit of curtains to each, and the floor covered with carpets.

Their Stables are large & commodious (which will always be furnished with a full supply of the best provender the country affords) stands within twenty steps of the house, with a pump of excellent water at the door, for the purpose of watering and washing the horses.

They take leave further to state, that a CONFEE-ROOM has lately been established in one of the rooms of the Eagle, in which the newspapers from all the principal towns on the continent are to be seen. With these advantages, & these determinations, in which they are resolved never to relax, they can but hope for the most flattering success.

GEORGE TURNER,  
JAMES S. SMITHERS.

N. B. The printers throughout the U. States who now direct their papers to Jas. S. Smithers, are requested to insert the above one week, and in future direct to Turner and Smithers.

G. T. & J. S. S.

May 9.

REMOVAL.—ANDREW STEVENSON, has removed his office, to the Brick Tavern, immediately above the Bell Tavern, where the most punctual attendance will be given to his professional duties.

May 22.

FOR RENT.—Until the 1st of October next, the House, in this city, usually occupied by the subscriber, during the sessions of the Court of Appeals. Apply to

S. ROANE.

May 22.

NOTICE.—The partnership of BARRETT & KOONE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL BARRETT,  
DANIEL KOONE.

May 22.

THE business will be continued by S. Barrett, who solicits the public patronage.

NEW GOODS.—JOHN KING, has just received an additional supply of Spring and Summer

GOODS.

Selected from the late importations, and which are now opening for sale, at his Cheap Cash Store.

May 19.

S. & J. JACOBS, are just receiving a handsome assortment of Spring GOODS, among which are,

6-4 Cotton Cambrics,	Yellow Nankeens,
4-4 Do. do.	Blue do.
6-4 Figured Leno,	Muslinet,
4-4 Do. do.	Dimities,
1 trunk sup. Plates,	Bombazetts,
1 do. Curtain Callico,	Bandana Hk'fs,
Silk Shambray,	A handsome assortment,
Black Lustreing,	Tortoise Combs,
Plaid do.	1 bale superfine Baites,
Florentine Waistcoat,	1 do. Mowmoodies,
Marseilles do.	

An elegant assortment Floor Carpeting. With a number of other articles too numerous to enumerate. All of which will be sold at reduced prices for cash.

April 28.

JOHN L. TELLEUR, DENTIST—informs the inhabitants of Richmond and its vicinity, that he intends leaving town on Monday next, for some time, perhaps six or seven weeks.—Those persons who stand in need of his assistance, will receive notice of his return, in this paper; at which time his residence will be continued next door to Edmund Randolph's, adjoining the Capitol Square.

May 19.

WANTED TO HIRE—Six or eight NEGRO MEN, till the end of the year. The hire will be paid monthly, if required. Apply to Mr. Richard Sampson, at Middle Quarter, Tuckahoe, or the subscriber.

JOHN WICKHAM.

May 16.

NOTICE.—The subscriber has, for the present, removed his

VENDUE OFFICE,

to the front room of the house occupied by Mr. Carter B. Page, opposite to Messrs. Hovey and Sizor where he transacts business as usual. He has on hand a quantity of West India and other GOODS, and is prepared with convenient store-houses to receive any further consignments that may be made to him.

April 11.

JAMES BROWN, Jr. Auctioneer.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust—executed to the subscribers, by Samuel Parsons & Sarah his wife, for the benefit of Wm. Cocke and Thomas and Amos Ladd, and other Creditors of the said Samuel Parsons, will be exposed to Sale at Public Auction, on the respective Premises, on Wednesday the 3d of next month the following PROPERTY, lying in the City of Richmond, viz. nearly three-fourths of the LOT described in the plan of the said City by No. 436, on the S. W. side of the Basin, and between Thomas Ladd's and the Hay-Market Square, bounded on the North-East by the street running between the Hay-Market Square and the public Warehouse.

All that part of LOT, No. 413, on the N. East side of the Basin, which is bounded by the street running by the Bank and Robert McKim's to Cary street, thence by the last mentioned street to the tenement occupied by Mr. Smith as a bakery, & back to the alley which divides said Lot from R. McKim's.

One Moiety of the Tenement on the Main street, now occupied by David Logan, containing 24 feet front, and extending back to an alley leading to Byrd's Warehouse, on which are a two-story brick store house, lumber house, kitchen, stables, &c.

Also, ten SHARES in the Richmond Turnpike and a COACHEE and Horses, together with sundry Household-Furniture, &c. The sale will commence at the Tenement occupied by David Logan for the Moiety thereof, the Turnpike Shares and the Personal Articles; and will thence adjourn in course to the other LOTS mentioned.

Terms of sale will be, cash for the Personal property, the Turnpike shares, and the Moiety of the Tenement in the occupancy of D. Logan; and twelve months credit for the other property, on notes negotiable and payable at the Bank of Virginia, satisfactorily endorsed, and titles to be withheld as further security, until full payment of the respective notes—or, at the option of the purchaser, one fourth to be paid down and the other three-fourths to be secured by deed of trust on the property purchased, and bond of the purchaser. The Lots will be sold as they stand, or be divided as may appear reasonable.

E. CARRINGTON,  
RICHARD ADAMS,  
GEO. GREENHOW, } Trustees.

Richmond, April 7. eptds  
The above SALE is postponed to Saturday the 27th inst. when it will certainly commence at 12 o'clock. May 2d, 1809.

## EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, May 20.

### LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The brig Cerberus, for Philadelphia, arrived yesterday at New-Castle. A gentleman who came passenger in the brig, writes to his friend in this city, that they sailed from Cadiz on the 6th April. His account is unfavorable to the cause of the Patriots. Information, said to be from two English gentlemen, had reached Cadiz, that a French army was on the 1st April within 18 or 20 miles of Seville, on their route to that city; that Cuesta had been beaten; no particulars, however. The writer's impression was, that no part of Spain, except Cadiz, could hold out more than two months, say till June.—This by the way, we may term very slow destruction, when it is considered that the threatening torrent is the military force of France.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

### AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH TROOPS.

The cloud of war, which begins to rise in the western horizon of Europe, has perhaps already burst upon the countries it overshadows, in a torrent of desolation and carnage. The Austrian armies under the Archduke Charles, one of the best generals of the day, under a new system of tactics, which that officer has introduced since the last unhappy contest in Germany, from which anxious Europe has fruitlessly expected her emancipation and her safety, are probably at this moment struggling against the victorious forces of Napoleon. Austria has not been able to exist as an independent state, since the treaty of Lunéville, the dismemberment of the coalition in 1805-6; or rather the want of affinity and cohesion in its very materials, has placed her in a situation in which she cannot exist without dishonor, and in which she cannot continue to exist without manifest danger. Notwithstanding the predictions of Europe "are no longer at liberty to run counter to their interests, and the confederacy must continue to exist from the nature and force of things," yet Austria alone, of the powers then unconquered, seems the only one willing to resist the concentrated torrent of the French power.

If she had risen with all her might six months ago, the desponding world could then have hoped for success; the Spanish patriots would then have been materially relieved from the pressure of the whole weight of the French empire, and Europe might be again re-animating and awakened from the sleep of death. Our hopes are now feeble indeed, and the abilities of the Archduke, the new system of tactics, the necessity of aggressive hostility with which Austria must be impressed, together with our most ardent desires and impressions of the justice of her cause, cannot afford a gleam of expectation by which they can be enlivened. When the energy of one man is considered, who wields the most formidable power which the modern world has ever seen; when we think of the promptitude and decision with which this power is made to operate; and on the other hand, the weakness of a distracted cabinet, the inferior numbers of the Austrian troops, and their continual defeats, when opposed to the French, we find such drawbacks on our desires, that all ideas derived from mere favorable aspect of the cause, are to the last degree sickly and inanimate. The following characteristics of the Austrian compared with French soldiers, extracted from a celebrated work, entitled, "Caractere des Armes Europeene," will perhaps be generally amusing at this critical moment.

The French soldiers who are more active, more enterprising and ready in availing themselves of every advantage of ground, will hang round bodies of men that are much more numerous than ourselves; they molest, harass and advance upon them by means of the smallest shelter. The Austrians, in

the mean time, preserve their rank and file; but their oblique firing has not the least effect upon men who are either scattered about or advantageously posted; while every discharge of the latter, being levelled at a considerable body, cannot fail of telling.—When the Austrians advance, the riflemen withdraw, but return to the charge as soon as the Austrians retire again; the Austrian troops are thus harassed by an enemy that keeps out of its reach, and whose numbers, upon looking at the extent of ground which they occupy, appear more considerable than they really are. This method of fighting continues until the losses they have experienced, and the inability of resistance, produce discouragement and confusion; and at length, the troops, overwhelmed with fatigue, and thrown into disorder, either disperse, or lay down their arms. The French, who would not have dared to meet these same Austrians in open field, have often defeated and taken thousands of them with some hundreds of men only; for the instant their ranks are broken, the Austrians become like a flock of sheep dispersed, and incapable of reuniting. The coolness of the Austrian is inexplicable. The humiliation of surrendering their arms does not seem to affect them any more than the dangers of a battle. One would suppose, in considering their indifference, that it was nothing but the finale of a pantomime or ballet. The Austrians carry their fear of being outflanked or turned, to a degree which is at once ridiculous and extravagant; it might indeed be called a national disorder or weakness. They fancy themselves outflanked, or enveloped at the very moment in which they might surround those who have had the rashness to outmaneuver them. This excessive apprehension disconcerts their plans, and drives them to retrograde movements, at a time when, in order to beat the enemy, they have only to advance upon him.

## DOMESTIC.

MR. ADAMS'S

CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUED.

To the Printers of the Boston Patriot.

SIR, On the 6th of March a Letter was written by the Secretary of State by my order, in the following words, to Mr. MURRAY: PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1799.

SIR, I enclose a commission constituting you, in conjunction with the Chief Justice Ellsworth and Patrick Henry, Esq. of Virginia, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the French Republic.—By the President's direction, I enclose for your information, copies of his messages to the Senate of the 18th and 28th of March; (it should have been the 18th and 25th of February) by the latter of which you will see the motives inducing the nomination of a commission for the purpose of negotiating with France, instead of resting the business wholly with you. This will doubtless be agreeable, by relieving you from the weight of a sole responsibility in an affair of such magnitude.

It is the President's desire that you by letter to the French Minister of Foreign Relations, inform him, "that Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, Patrick Henry, late Governor of Virginia, and yourself are appointed Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic, with full powers to discuss and settle by a Treaty, all controversies between the U. States and France." But "that the two former will not embark for Europe until they shall have received from the Executive Directory direct and unequivocal assurances, signified by their Secretary of foreign relations, that the Envoys shall be received in character, to an audience of the Directory, and that they shall enjoy all the prerogatives attached to that character by the law of nations, and that a minister or ministers of equal powers shall be appointed and commissioned to treat with them."

The answer you shall receive to your letter, you will be pleased to transmit to this office. You will also be pleased to understand it to be the President's opinion, that no more indirect and unofficial Communications, written or verbal, should be held with any persons whatever, agents on behalf of France, on the subjects of difference between the U. States and the French Republic. If the French government really desire a settlement of the existing differences, it must take the course pointed out; unless the Executive Directory should prefer sending a Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. S.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully,  
SIR, your obedient servant,  
TIMOTHY PICKERING.  
WM. VANS MURRAY, Esq.  
Minister of the U. States  
at the Hague.

Mr. Murray obeyed these instructions by a letter in these words:

THE HAGUE, 5th May, 1799.  
CITIZEN MINISTER, It is with the greatest pleasure that I hasten to fulfill the instructions, which I have just had the honor to receive from the government of the United States of America, by informing you that the President has appointed Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the U. States, Patrick Henry, late Governor of Virginia, and William Vans Murray, Minister resident of the U. States at the Hague, to be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the U. States to the French Republic, with full powers to discuss & settle by a Treaty, all controversies between the U. States and France; but that the two former Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Henry will not embark for Europe until they shall have received from the Executive Directory, direct and unequivocal assurances, signified by their Minister of foreign relations, that the Envoys shall be received in character to an audience of the Directory, and that they shall enjoy all the prerogatives attached to that character by the law of nations, and that a minister or ministers of equal powers shall be appointed and commissioned to treat with them. I request you, Citizen Minister, to lay this subject before your government, and as the

distance is so great, and the obstacles so numerous in an Atlantic voyage, that you will favor me, as speedily as possible, with the answer which is to lead to such happy and important consequences.

Accept, Citizen Minister, Of my perfect high esteem,  
(Signed) WM. V. MURRAY.

To the signed TALLEYRAND, Minister of the Exterior Relations of the French Republic, &c. &c. Paris. When Mr. Murray received the answer of the French Minister, he inclosed it, with the following letter from himself, to the Secretary of State:—

THE HAGUE, 7th of May, 1799.  
DEAR SIR, On the 4th inst. late in the evening, I had the honor to receive your No. 22, containing the commission of Envoys.

On the 5th I addressed, precisely, agreeably to your instructions, as I conceived, the inclosed letter to Mr. Talleyrand, the minister of exterior relations. You will perceive, sir, that I did not think myself at liberty to go, not only not out of the compass, but beyond them. In one word alone, I deviated, in the word minister, instead of Secretary of foreign relations. No direct or indirect and unofficial communications, written or verbal, will be held by me with the French agents on American affairs.

I accept the appointment which it has pleased the President to clothe me with, under a grateful sense of the high honor conferred upon me, so unexpectedly, by this mark of his confidence. I may be allowed to say, that though I was deeply sensible of the honor conferred by the first nomination, and shall always, I hope, retain a most grateful recollection of it; yet, sir, the new modification of that nomination gave me great pleasure, always conceiving, as I thought I did, that any negotiation with France, would be full of anxieties and political perils to the Envoys that should be employed by our government. I had no wishes to be engaged in it, and no expectation that I should be: To have a share in it was by me unsought. You will excuse this declaration, because I was instrumental in certain preliminary steps, relative to the advances of France, which produced the basis of the appointment.

I sent the original of the inclosed, to Mr. Talleyrand, by post; another, a copy, to Major Mounitourne, to be handed to him; a third to a Mr. Griffith for Maj. M. in case the other failed, to be opened by Mr. G. if Major M. should have been out of Paris, and directed M. G. to follow the instructions which he would find in the letter to Major M. which were, to deliver the inclosed to Mr. Talleyrand, and take his letter in answer for me, and send it to me.

As soon as I have the answer of the Directory, I shall have the honor of transmitting copies to you, sir, by different ways.

I am, With the greatest respect, And sincere esteem,  
Dear Sir, faithfully,  
Your most obt. serv't.  
WILLIAM V. MURRAY.  
The Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING,  
Esq. Secy. of State  
of the U. S. of America.

PARIS, 23d Floreal, (12th May, 1799) seventh year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERIOR RELATIONS

TO MR. WM. VANS MURRAY,  
Minister Resident of the  
United States.

AT THE HAGUE.

I augur too well, sir, from the eagerness you display, in fulfilling the instructions of your government, not to hasten to answer the letter I received from you, dated the fifteenth of this month.

The Executive Directory being informed of the nomination of Mr. Oliver Ellsworth, of Mr. Patrick Henry, and of yourself, as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic, to discuss and terminate all differences which subsist between the two countries, sees, with pleasure, that its perseverance in pacific sentiments has kept open the way to an approaching reconciliation. It has, a long time ago, manifested its intentions with respect to this subject. Be pleased to transmit to your Colleagues, and accept yourself, the frank and explicit assurance, that it will receive the Envoys of the United States, in the official character with which they are invested: that they shall enjoy all the prerogatives which are attached to it by the law of nations, and that one or more Ministers shall be authorized to treat with them.

It was certainly unnecessary to suffer so many months to elapse, for the mere confirmation of what I have already declared to Mr. Gerry, and which, after his departure, I caused to be declared to you at the Hague. I sincerely regret, that your two colleagues await this answer at such a distance. As to you, sir, whom it will reach in a few days, and who understand so well the value of time, when the restoration of harmony between two Republics which every thing invites to friendship, is in question, be assured, that as soon as you can take in hand the object of your mission, I shall have the honor, immediately, to send you passports.

Accept, Sir, The assurances of my very sincere consideration,  
(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

The foregoing documents were not published till they were communicated to Congress with my message of December 5th, 1799. The messages to the Senate, nominating the Minister and the Envoys, were never published till now, as I remember—I may be, however, mistaken. These papers were not published till the mischief was done that they might have prevented, and innumerable prejudices and errors, propagated all over the nation.

I have omitted two facts which ought to have been inserted in a former letter: 1. One is, That one of the Heads of Department at Trenton, was more diffident than the rest. He said, he was far from being sanguine. He had signed the

me, urging a postponement of the mission, because he did not like to be singular; but he wished me to decide the question according to my own judgment and sentiments. He also showed me a letter from the Attorney General in Virginia, saying, that the people expected that the Envoys should proceed, and would be disappointed if they did not.

2. Another fact is, That I transiently asked one of the Heads of Department, whether Ellsworth and Hamilton came all the way from Windsor and Newark to Trenton, to convince me that I ought to suspend the mission?

JOHN ADAMS.  
Quincy, May 10th, 1809.

## NATIONAL ECONOMY.

Perhaps there is no circumstance which so strongly affected the fears and feelings of the British government in their recent retrogradation from insolence to humility, as the rapid progress of the national feelings of America, in pursuit of the only solid and secure sources of national wealth.

An estimate of the exports of England to the United States, for the last three years, or an official account, if it could be obtained, would place this subject in a more strong light—we should therein perhaps find the resolution of many other enigmas beside the admission of outrage on the Chesapeake, and the desertion of the orders of Council—we should perhaps discover the cause of the failure of the public income of Great Britain from eight to nine millions of pounds sterling—the issue of several millions of exchequer, navy, ordnance, and victualling bills, &c. the existence of a larger floating debt, than at any former period.

The abandonment of the insolent policy of England to the United States, however, has furnished to the American people several important lessons, if they only do profit by them.

We have found that an embargo is better than a navy.

We have found that we possess within ourselves, if we but determine to use them, resources sufficient not only to render us as independent of Europe as of China or Siberia.

We have also got over a great part of our prejudices as to the capacity of the nation to manufacture, and the policy of manufactures.

This truth must be now self-evident; that if the commerce of England gains an annual amount of 7 or 10,000,000 pounds sterling; or 50,000,000 of dollars; if her revenue is affected by the loss of American trade, that the trade of America must be, of consequence of so much value; and to use the trite old saying of our friend, the Old goose, "What is good for the goose is good for the gander," which translated into homespun, amounts to this; that America, by converting her own products into manufactures at home, might profit to the same amount by using her own means at home, which another nation profits by the alternate use of duplicity and insolence, corruption and violence, flattery and delusion.

England keeps two or three dozen consuls in various parts of the United States to regulate our commerce and our elections; and her secret emissaries to burn and destroy our public establishments of arts and industry.

There is the strongest ground to believe that the Chemical Laboratory of Mr. Harrison, in the northern precincts of this city, was on Saturday night last, destroyed by one of those incendiaries by which the diabolical spirit of British monopoly has conflagrated so many of our manufactures. The Patterson manufactory in Jersey has been twice destroyed; an attempt was made not long since to destroy the labor-saving machinery in one of the cotton manufactories of this city. It is incumbent on every person concerned in manufacture to keep a strict watch over their workshop. The only nights in the week that Mr. Harrison's Laboratory was unoccupied, were Saturday and Sunday nights; no fire was kept in the place burnt, nor had there been any fire in any part of the Laboratory after 6 o'clock on Saturday evening.

This spirit of desolation, ruin, and destruction, which assails the manufactures of America, is the same foul spirit which has desolated the continent of Europe, & which has stained, with human gore, the Baltic and the Levant, the Rhine and the Danube, the sterile rocks of Calabria, and of Copenhagen.

A delusive truce now prevails; we are told to expect what is liberal, from those who have never treated us but with a reluctant complaisance at best, and often with a supercilious ceremony, which, from the eye of the intelligent, never concealed a latent, deadly and incurable hatred.

But although the senate of the U. States by a shocking and unaccountable vote, with only five members in the minority, deserted the interest of the nation, by voting against the 50 per cent. duties, we trust the Congress that is about to assemble on the 23d inst., will be more just to their country, by at least holding forth such a protection to the home industry of the United States as will give the domestic production as much protection as will save it from foreign monopoly and conflagration.

In some branches of manufacture, a moderate duty upon the imported article will afford protection; but there are articles which must have a protection equal to the exclusion of the foreign article, were it only to put an end to the system of conflagration. For until those articles which the British incendiaries destroy are excluded, we shall for ever see our manufactures burnt, exactly at the point of time when they have reached the highest state of perfection, and are competent to the national supply.

We feel some pleasure, however in finding that the repeal of the embargo has not put an end to the growth of wool, or the progress of cotton spinning—the following extract of a letter from col. Humphreys will we trust, induce all those of this state who have fine sheep, oxen or horses, to bring them to Philadelphia, on the 4th of July—would it not be well worthy of the attention of the corporation to open the Potter's field near Walnut street, to exhibit the cattle upon; and would it not be advisable at that time to call men of intelligence, friends of agriculture, and husbandry,